THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 3 00
"	3 months,	8 00
"	6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	3 00
"	6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864. [No. 69.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS			
One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
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Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

[From the New York Daily News.]

A SOUND LETTER.

The following letter from Colonel Marshal Anderson, declining the nomination of State elector on the Ohio Democ atic State ticket, we find published in the Columbus *Crisis*. Colonel Anderson is a brother to General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter notoriety. We commend this letter to the careful perusal of all our readers:

SEVEN OAKS, April 24, 1864.

DEAR COLONEL: I ask permission, through your columns, to withdraw my name as a candidate for Presidential elector in the 12th Congressional district of Ohio.

There may be a seeming unfitness in selecting your paper as a medium of publication, but I hope by a few words to explain and justify my course. My acknowledgements are due, and they are hereby tendered to *The Circleville Democrat*, for the very complimentary, for the flattering notice it made of my nomination at the State Convention at Columbus. The announcement that my nomination "meets the hearty approbation of every Democart in the district," and that "a more worthy gentleman or better Democrat could not have been chosen," is more than agreeable; it is highly gratifying. But, sir, though no man feels more sensibly the approbation of his fellow men—though no one can prize more highly that harmonious combination of gentleman and Democrat, I prefer the sanction of my own conscience to the approval of men or multitudes, and my test of the "gentleman and Democrat," shall be the truth, sincerely felt and fearlessly spoken.

I do not accept the nomination for one or two reasons—either I did not understand the opinions of my nominators, or they did not understand mine. It is not my wish or intention to deceive or be deceived. I want every voter to know that I am diamotrically opposed to the continuance of this war. I will not and cannot consent to advocate and sustain any man, be he soldier or civilian, who is in favor of its prosecution. I now fully realize and comprehend the meaning of the term "herrida belia." Now that "rampant war has yoked her red dragons to her iron car," now that all humanity, all magnanimity, is trampled under feet, I feel its full force. Our Genera's blush behind the buckler of Mars, while the she devil Bellona, with blazing torchlights on our arms to an ignominous victory over women and children.

Hannibal crossed the Alps, and remained for thirty years in the heart of the Roman Empire, defeating their armies, defying their power. Does the example of that heathen leader teach us nothing? He passed through an enemy's country and left friends behind. Carthagenians and Romans met in battle, but neither waged a war of desolation on women and children. Kindness, consideration and mauly forbearance marked his course. Our warriors silence the cries of hunger with stones, and enlighten the very darkness of distress with fiery fagots. In very truth this war is carried on in such a brutal and barbarous manner, it is so disgraceful to the Government, so degrading to the soldiery, that it is surprising no new vocabulary has been invented to explain the terms of our advanced, much improved civilization. It is easier to declare what we should do, than to lay down an unchangeable law for our future conduct. To me, it is very clear that Democrats should never sacrifice principle to popularity—better suffer defeat, contending for the right and principles of freemen, than obtain success by fraud and falsehood.

In one case, sustained by a vigorous vitality, we should rise fresh and strong; in the other, after tottering along with uncertain step, we would faint and fall from our own weakness and corruption. I am not for an available candidate—I am for a candidate who will lead us on under the banner of the Constitution—our motto, Union and Liberty, or no Union at all. My hope, my prayer is, that when monarchial power "is concentrated and centralized in Washington," that one thousand daggers way pierce the heart of the first crowned villain! We should remember that "eternal vigilence is the price of liberty." I bid you, I beg you watch! Seize your trumpet, and at the first alarming moment, send forth the words of warning. What, sir, is the condition of our country? Over, above, and pressing down on our national burdens, we poor western serfs are crushed to the earth by our Factory masters, by Lowell lords and shoddy ladies. Pessants and heroes of the West, you are but tenant vassals for the nabobs of the East! Eat, sleep and be happy! I say, awake! arise, freemen of the West, arise! Spring up from your night of sloth, or your day of resurrection may never dawn!

Editor of *The Crisis* "agitate." If we cannot have our glorious old Union, let us have God and Nature's Union! Let us follow the bright sparkling waters of the Ohio, down to the Father of Waters—down to the ocean of Peace. The greatest and grandest valley in the world claims us for her own—let us acknowledge her claim. If so, I will divide the honor with a member of the Cabinet. He said to Orestes A. Brownson: "I am tired of fighting Southern slavery; I will have nothing more to do with slaveholders—I am in for a Northern Confederacy." My parody on that is:

"I am very tired working for Yankee taskmasters; I hate their selfish meanness; and therefore, I am in favor of a Western Confederacy. I have paid tribute long enough to the looms and spindles of the East—I wish no longer to be the political packmule of New England." They have taught me that when the burden becomes intolerable, I have a right to throw it it off. They invented a word secede, and they have; inculcated the doctrine that an oppressed people are justified in separating from their oppressors, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must."

Of course, dear *Crisis*, my proposition is predicated on the fact that the original Union is dissolved. No man is fool or fanatic enough to doubt it. Not even the Arcadian Nightingale of the White House can any longer sing the song of the "Union and the Constitution." The master minds of this nation, who are determined to rule or ruin it, have presented the alternative to the South of "subjugation or miscegenation!" What! a freeborn American people become subjugated, or descend to the lowest depth of human degradation by mingling the blood of their daughters with that of their slaves?

The Union is dissolved. From the moment the confiscation laws, the proclamation laws, were published, from that moment the Union ceased to exist.

With sadness and sorrow, but not entirely without hope,

I am your fellow-sufferer,
W. MARSHALL ANDERSON.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

We mentioned some days ago, says the Richmond *Sentinel*, that a sample of syrup of Sorghum had been left with us by Dr. Coats, of Henrico county, in which there was a large deposit of sugar, the result of the gradual evaporation of the syrup. We have now, through the same gentleman, a specimen of a clear, dry, well flavored sugar, of rich, bright color, obtained from a mere straining and drying from the syrup, above referred to.

The fact that so excellent an article of sugar can be made from sorghum is of great interest to our people. Every farmer can now render himself independent of the high prices of the grocer, by producing his own sugar. It has long been denied that sugar can be obtained from the sorghum at all; and we believe that all the experiments heretofore made have failed of that object. It will be an acceptable service, therefore, to publish the process by which it *has been made*, as the specimen before us attests; and our cotemporaries who may feel an interest in spreading the information, may do so in the perfect confidence that it comes from a source of the highest respectability.

This discovery is an accident, and was made by one of Dr. Coats' neighbors, a practical man, unacquainted with the theories of the books or the experiments of others. In last October he boiled the juice of his sorghum for three hours, in a wide mouthed boiler. He took the molasses thus obtained and put it away, intending to use it as such. It chanced that it was put into a vessel with a wide and open top—a stone jar, or a common churn, we are not sure which. A thin cotton cloth was tied over the top, as a protection. A few weeks ago, on examining the syrup, it was discovered that a large deposit of sugar had been made; the result, doubtless, of the slow evaporation allowed by the cotton cloth. This was taken out, tied in a cloth, and allowed to drip, and was then dried, and the result was the sugar before us.

What improvement can be discovered upon this mode of obtaining sugar from sorghum remains to be seen. But it is a great point gained to know that sugar may thus be made—and made so simply. The experiments heretofore instituted have, we believe, all relied on rapid boiling. This obtains no sugar, but simply converts the syrup into a black, bitter stuff, fit for nothing. The failure of the rapid process and the success of the slow, both point to genteel evaporation as indispensable. Whether it may not be hastened by the application of a moderate heat, and how far this may be advantageously done, are points to be investigated. With time and patience the process, as we see, is extremely simple. We doubt not that by proper investigation and pains a mode of expediting the transformation will be readily discovered. The facts established by the discovery we have described will serve as guides to further inquiries.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.

July 7th, 1864. 65—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

May 27. 31—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.

June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,

JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.

July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce EDWARD PATRICK, as a Candidate to represent Greene and Lenoir Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

July 8th, 1864. 66—10t.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.

July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

AUCTION SALES!

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
IMPORTED GOODS,
BY
CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1864, COMMENCing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex-ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground prints
16 cases black and white printed muslin
13 cases huckaback towels
11 cases organdis muslins
8 bales army clothes
7 cases super hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's spool cotton
6 cases finishing linen thread
6 bales fancy shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning ginghams
3 cases black lustre
3 cases confederate tweeds
3 cases ready made clothing
2 cases checks and stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone buttons
2 bales barege
2 cases black satin
2 cases super black broadcloth
2 cases brown holland
4 cases flannel shirts
2 bales mixed meltons
1 bale blue and grey serge
1 bale fancy flannels
1 case black alpaca
1 case black orleans
1 case paper cambric, assorted colors
1 bale mottled alpacas
1 case Beauregard tweeds
1 case southern cloaking
1 case black and white prints
1 case shirting
1 case fancy shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case mosquito netting
1 case ties, gloves, etc
1 bale super broadcloth, assorted colors
1 case Irish linen
1 case pant buttons
1 case black and white pins

SHOES, LEATHERS, ETC.

26 trunks ladie's, gent's and children's shoes
19 cases ladie's, gent's and children's qr bootees extra
6 cases army shoes
7 cases Barton's bleached and brown shoe thread
4 cases fr calf skins
4 cases chamois skins
3 cases morocco skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, ETC.

35 cases cotton cards, No 10's, part Whittemore's best
1 case wool cards
2 cases card clothing 33x4
2 cases fillering

STATIONERY.

16 cases cap, letter and note paper
2 cases gillott's steel pens
3 cases pen holders
1 case penotis and pens
1 case assorted stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales gunny bagging
148 coil bale rope

GROCERIES.

238 bags rio coffee
60 barrels brown sugar
60 barrels crushed sugar
183 kits No. 1 mackeral
8 casks cholory
10 boxes sperm candles
10 bags black pepper
10 caddies young hyson tea

HARDWARE, ETC.

8 tons hoop iron
10 kegs nails assorted sizes
4 casks wire
4 cases gun caps
12 bags shot
3 cases knives, files and razors

LIQUORS, ETC.

4 quarter cask pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure martel brandy
1 quarter pipe pure pinot, castillon & co., brandy.
1 eight pipe pure otard, Dupuy & co., brandy.
10 casks whiskey
12 casks old rum
10 cases holland gin
36 demijohns holland gin

DRUGS, ETC.

30 cases liquorice paste
30 cases liquorice stick
13 casks alcohol
14 casks alum
8 casks epsom salts
9 casks balsam copaiba
9 bbls Tanners oil
42 kegs bi carb, soda
5 bbls borax
3 cases quinine
3 cases assorted drugs
5 bbls coperas
3 cases potass carb
2 cases blue mass
1 case powd. ipecac
1 case iodide potass and iodine
2 casks soda crystals
2 casks blue stone
1 case phosphorus

July 4, 1864. 62—ts.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Lonisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

STRAYED.

ON THE 5TH INSTANT, A LARGE BAY HORSE, ABOUT 9 years old, with large hoofs, and a piece of rein around his neck when he left. He was last seen above Roseman's, on the Chapel Hill road. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to his recovery or his delivery to

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. P. ASKEW, or
The Southern Express Office

July 9th, 1864. 67—1w.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, a Negro Man, who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. Jno. L. Caldwell, of Charlotte, N. C.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay all charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

June 17, 1864. 49—tf.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
Superintendent.

May 16. 12—3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

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EVERY SATURDAY,
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THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
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OF THE SOUTH!
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WITH ROMANCES, SKETCHES, TALES OF REAL LIFE, NOVELETTES, INCIDENTS, AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR!
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS, POETRY, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, WITTICISMS AND MISCELLANY!

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All of the most Prominent and Talented Authors in the South, as well as the younger favorites, are writing for

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BEAUTIFUL AND THRILLING STORIES:

"THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED;" a Tale of Love.
"JEROME ELLIOT;" a Tale of the War.
"MAUD; or, THE GHOST FROM BENEATH THE BRIDGE."
"THE REFUGEE'S NIECE," founded on incidents of the War in North Carolina.
"THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER;" an exciting Tale of Real Life.
"JENNIE ASTON;" a Romance.
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"ALARO VENZILATA: or FLORETTA'S RING;" an Italian Tale of Love and War.
"BLUE AND SCARLETT;" being Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, etc.

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"NON INTERVENTION;"
"THE REFUGEE'S HOME;"
"THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;"
"THE DESERTER'S DEN IN DOVER SWAMP.

All these articles, together with an endless variety of

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are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really

SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL.

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00.

The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.

Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

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Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

IMPORTANT INVENTION
FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING
OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATENT right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them perviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5,000 to $7,000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address
J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.

June 18, 1864. 45—d&wlm.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

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42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Lake,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spanu,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 55th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 28th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve Forces,	Maj. C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	" "	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	" "	— Hooks.
4th	"	" "	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	" "	W. P. Beasley.
6th	"	" "	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	" "	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Caesaut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. D Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 12, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Holden favors a Second Secession, which means Civil War with all its horrors!

We reproduce to-day the following editorial article that appeared in this paper on the 28th May, together with the card of W. W. Hampton and others, and also the statement of the Editor of the *North Carolinian*, and of Mr. Walser, published in this paper yesterday:

In the summer of 1863, Mr. Holden began to agitate for peace, (as he had previously done for war,) and to encourage meetings of the people, which called for a Convention to take the "affairs of the State into her own hands." At the same time he specially and steadily denied that he favored reconstruction, or secession from the Confederacy

Many good and true Conservatives began to be alarmed at the tone of these meetings, although Mr. Holden constantly assured us that no harm was intended. Finally, emboldened by the silence of those in authority, we find in the *Standard* of 1st September, 1863, in the proceedings of a meeting in Rowan and Cabarrus, a resolution as follows:

"*Resolved*, That, in our opinion, under the circumstances, the best thing that the people of North Carolina could do, *would be to go in for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.*"

Another held in Iredell, about one week thereafter, copied this resolution and *resolved*, "That we pledge ourselves to each other to resist, to the bitter end, any such monarchiel tax," (the tythe law,)—and endorsing Mr. Holden.

Another held in Stanly, on the 28th August, *resolved* in favor of "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was"

Another was held in Wake, "endorsing every word contained in an article signed "DAVIDSON," which appeared in the *Standard* of August 5th; which said article was notoriously in advocacy of reconstruction, even after the editor had suppressed, as is said, that part of it, which openly favored that doctrine.

All these meetings endorsed Mr. Holden, and called for a Convention.

Gov. Vance called Mr. Holden's attention to these things, and urged him to use his influence to stop such a dangerous tendency; and, about the same time, Mr. Hale, of the *Observer*, called on him, through his paper, to discountenance them. Vain appeal! They might as well have called, and really were calling, the engineer to rebuke the little wheel for going around in obedience to the impulse which his own hand imparted.

His only reply when invoked to stop incipient treason and certain bloodshed, was, "Let the people speak: it is refreshing to hear them!" Still he was opposed to reconstruction, and did not want a Convention for the purpose of seceding from the Confederacy.

Alarmed for the peace and the honor of the State, Gov. Vance thought it his duty to warn misguided men from their dangerous course, by issuing a proclamation; but, before doing so, he sent for Mr. Holden, and told him, in the presence of two distinguished gentlemen, who had come to counsel with him by invitation, that if Mr. Holden would agree to throw the weight of his influence against these threats of treason and bloodshed, and seek to direct the efforts of the people for redress of their grievances into the regular channels pointed out by custom and law; that he would abstain from issuing any proclamation: that the people had the right to meet together and consult for the common good, etc; but that when they threatened violent resistance to the laws, he felt bound to interfere. To all this he refused compliance; and, true to his old instincts, which lead him into bloodshed and revolution, and, as we fear, untrue to his country, he began, from that day, to war, insidiously and stealthily, upon Gov. Vance.

Of the many arguments, in his paper, for twelve months past, favoring secession and reconstruction, in every possible way, except directly and openly, we now say nothing. It is not necessary.

The crowning evidence of this dark and damnable plot against the peace, the honor, the independence, and the blood of our people, covered, as it has been, by so many denials and protestations, is at length in our hands. It will astonish many and open the eyes of not a few, who have followed Mr. Holden so far, believing that his opposition to everything, which tended to the support of our cause, arose from a real and patriotic zeal for the rights and liberties of our people.

Read the certificates of Messrs. Horton, of Watauga, and Hampton and Welborn, of Wilkes, and Gentry, of Ashe. They are all members of the House of Commons, than whom more loyal and respectable gentlemen, in every department of life, do not live in our State—and all of whom belong to Mr. Holden's own, party, or rather that which *was* his party; for we feel well assured that he will soon be disowned by all true Conservatives.

We will add that we have other collateral evidence in his behalf, which we may produce, if it becomes necessary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 27th, 1864.

GOV. VANCE—

Dear Sir: I have learned that in your speech at Smithfield, and also at Hillsboro', that you charged W. W. Holden of favoring a Convention for the purpose of withdrawing the State from the Confederacy. As I understand that you made this assertion partly on my authority, I feel called upon to state what I heard Mr. Holden say in regard to that matter. I recollect on one occasion, during the session of the Legislature, last November, in the Commons Hall, near the fireplace to the left of the Speaker's desk, of hearing W. W. Holden say, that "the Legislature should call a Convention of the State immediately, and take the State out of the Confederacy;" "and," says he, "mark my prediction, in less than six months, you will see that I am right." I was surprised to hear the remark from him. And, as soon as I took my seat, I asked Col. Gentry who sat just behind me, what he would think of a man, if he was to hear him say, that "the Legislature should call a Convention immediately, and withdraw the State from the Confederacy?" He then asked me who had made such a remark, and I told him.

Col. Wm. Horton, who was sitting near, remarked that he heard him make the same declaration.

Yours truly,

W. W. HAMPTON.

RALEIGH, N. C, May 26th, 1864.

GOV. VANCE—

Dear Sir: I learn that, on Monday last, at Smithfield, and, perhaps again, at Hillsboro', on Tuesday, you charged that Mr. Holden's motive for favoring a State Convention, is to take the State out of the Confederacy. And I further understand that you made this charge upon my authority, in part.

Unpleasant as it is to me all times to occupy the position of a witness, nevertheless, as this thing is now before the public, I deem it my duty to state what I distinctly understood Mr. Holden to say.—During the previous session of the present Legislature, one morning, (I do not recollect the precise day,) in the Commons Hall, between the Speaker's desk and the fireplace, on the left, Mr. Holden was in conversation with several gentlemen, but whom I do not recollect at present, as I did not notice particular at the time. I happened to be near and overheard something that was said about the Confederate government, but what partfcular subject was spoken of I did not understand; but I heard Mr. Holden say: "this Legislature ought to call a Convention and take the State out of the concern.—Mark my prediction—you will all see before six months from this time that I am right." This is the substance, and I think the identical language he used, and I do not think that I am mistaken, as he turned his head and looked me directly in the face as he spoke. Maj. Hampton of Wilkes, was present, at the time, and spoke of this matter to Col. Gentry, of Ashe, and myself, on the same day, while in our seats.

Very respectfully yours, &c,

WM HORTON,
Watauga county, N. C.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Raleigh, N. C. May 27, 1864.

GOV. VANCE—

Sir: Having been called on to state my recollection of a conversation held between myself and Mr. Hampton and Horton on the subject to which this communication refers, I make the following statement:

During the adjourned session of the Legislature last November, Mr. W. W. Hampton, the member from Wilkes county; came to my seat in the House, and stated to me that he heard W. W. Holden make the following declaration that morning relative to the duty of the Legislature, to-wit: "That the Legislature should at once call a Convention and take the State out of the Confederacy. Mark my expression—before six months you will see I am right." During the conversation between myself and Maj. Hampton, Col William Horton, of Watauga, joined in the conversation, and stated that he heard W. W. Holden make the same declaration that morning.

Very respectfully,

J. M. GENTRY,
M. Ho. Com'rs. from Ashe county.

HOUSE COMMONS, May 27.

I certify that I heard the conversation referred to between Col. Gentry and Major Hampton, and that according to my recollecion Col. G.'s statement is substantially correct.

E. M. WELBORN,
M. Ho. Com'rs. from Wilkes.

The Editor of the Fayetteville *Carolinian* bears testimony against Holden as follows:

"But Holden says that we did not publish his denial of the Hampton charges of treason, and hence we acted unjustly to him. Now W. W. Holden knows that on the 8th day of January, 1864, at his office in Raleigh, he made use of language just as damning, just as treasonable and as infamous, to the Editor of this paper, as that published in the Hampton card. We led him out and learned *more than that published by Gov. Vance*, but, as a private conversation, we have considered it sacred until this attack upon us.

Holden better let us alone."

Sure enough, Holden *has let him alone*. He has made no allusion to the *Carolinian* since the above appeared.

Mr. Walser, of Davidson, whose veracity is unquestioned and unquestionable, and whose ability to comprehend a "contingency" or any sort of a statement, simple or complex, no one, not even Mr. Holden himself, will question, makes the following statement in his letter to the editor of this paper, as published yesterday:

"He (Holden) now denies that he ever advocated the calling of a Convention for the purpose of seceding from the Confederate Government. Has he forgotten the morning when he informed me that the news was dark and gloomy, that Grant would soon be prepared with an army of 200,000; that McClellan would have still a much stronger force; and that Burnside would have nearly the same number; that each division would move on the South at the same time—Grant down the Mississippi, McClellan on to Richmond, and Burnside to Wilmington; and that we could not have sufficient force to meet them, and that the Legislature had better call a Convention and take care of herself, and the sooner the better?"

A number of other gentlemen of character and position in the State could furnish similar evidence of Holden's flagitious object in advocating a Convention, to-wit: *to secede from the Confederacy*. But there is no necessity for further evidence. The charge has been fully established, Holden is guilty.

Gen. Forrest.

This distinguished cavalier has issued a congratulatory address to his command after the series of brilliant victories he has achieved over the enemy in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. The crowning glory of Gen. Forrest's exploits was his victory over Grierson and Strong at Tishamingo Creek.—The General, after recounting his victories and giving credit for individual gallantry, concludes his address, as follows:

Soldiers! You have done much, but there is still work for you to do. By prompt obedience to orders, and patient endurance, you will be enabled to repeat these great achievements. The enemy is again preparing to break through the living wall erected by your noble bosoms and big hearts. In the name and recollection of ruined homes, desolated fields, and the bleaching bones of your martyred comrades, you are appealed to again.

The smoke of your burning homesteads, the screams of your insulted women and the cries of starving children will again nerve your strong arms with strength. Your fathers of '76 had much to fight for, but how little and unimportant was their cause compared with yours. They fought not against annihilation, but simply to be independent of a foreign yet a constitutional and free government. You are struggling—for existence itself, for your property, your homes, your wives and children—against your own enslavement, against emancipation, confiscation and subjugation with all their attendant horrors.

In conclusion, your commanding General congratulates you on the brilliant prospects which everywhere pervades our cause. The independence of the Confederate States is a fixed, accomplished, immutable fact. The ray of peace is glimmering like bright sunshine around the dark clouds. Be true to yourselves and your country a little while longer, and you will soon be enabled to return to your desolated homes, there to collect together once more your scattered household gods.

By order of

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST.

C. W. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

Secret Circular.

A friend has just handed us a "N. C. *Standard*—Extra"—dated *Sunday*, July 10th. The circular commences "Fellow-citizens," and the whole sum and substance is, that Holden's friends should vote with a folded ticket—that is, a ticket "rolled up," so that no one can see whom they are voting for.—As this advice will no doubt be taken by those who intend voting for the secession candidate, the friends of Gov. Vance can know how to *spot* a Holdenite when he goes to the polls, as he will approach the ballot-box with a "rolled up" ticket. No man is worthy of the name of a freeman, who is afraid for his neighbors and the public to know how he votes.—The true, manly, independent way to vote, is with an open, erect countenance, and with an *open ticket*, so that any one, who may wish to know how you vote, may see and judge for himself. As poor an opinion as we have of any one who would vote for Holden, we can but respect him if he goes to the polls like a free man, and votes an *open ticket*.

This secret circular of Holden is no doubt intended for the army, whither emissaries have no doubt been sent to give it circulation. Let the friends of Gov. Vance be on the lookout.

☞ The Tarboro' *Southerner*, hitherto opposed to Gov. Vance, now gives him a cordial support. The following is the conclusion of a long article setting forth its reasons for supporting our most excellent Governor:

These are some of the reasons, which induce us to oppose the election of Mr. Holden this great *Inconsistent* of the age. But Mr. Holden claims that he is wonderfully consistent in all things, that he is "a man with no arts but honest arts," etc., etc. Well, if a body can call a worm fence strait, then he can call Mr. Holden consistent.

We shall vote for and support Gov. Vance because he has already been Governor for nearly two years, and that his administration has been generally satisfactory to the people, that if he is elected to the Executive Chair, we will have no recommendations from him, about the assembling of Conventions to re-construct the "Old Union" or of withdrawals from the Confederacy. He is for the prosecution of the war solely for the purpose of accomplishing our independence, and would not listen to any negotiations upon any other terms. His course has been a patriotic one, although he may have erred in some instances. He has done great good for the State, and especially, he has been a good and faithful friend to our soldiers. It is universally conceded that the North Carolina soldiers are more comfortably clad than any other soldiers in the service, and all this is due to the energy and exertions of Gov. Vance.

Now we would ask, who can hesitate as to which of these two men, they will support? surely there must be few, especially in this part of the country. But some may say, that they care very little about either of them, and consequently feel indifferent about voting. There is a question to be decided, and we the people have it to decide, that question is, who shall be Governor of North Carolina, Zebulon B. Vance or W. W. Holden? We sincerely believe that this is a very important question, at this particular time in the crisis of our country. If Vance is elected our good Old State will remain where she now is, *in honor*, among her sister Southern States, but elect Holden and no one can tell, where she may be in ninety days after the first of January next. To elect him would certainly be a dangerous experiment—vote for Vance and that is one vote towards defeating Holden—vote not at all, and that will be one vote to the aid and comfort of Holden's election. Reflect upon these things, and act as best you can under the circumstances.

☞ The *Progress* of yesterday has a labored defence of the "Heroes of America." That paper says, among other things, that the Rev. Orrin Churchhill "was the first person that introduced the H. O. A's. in the lower part of Chatham and the upper end of Wake. He carried the oaths, the rituals, the seals, cabalistic signs, secret grips, &c., and was the first to initiate persons and establish the order," &c. It is very evident from the above that the editor of the *Progress* is either a member of the "Heroes," or is in possession of very important information in connection with the society. We suggest, therefore, as we learn that a legal investigation of this oath bound concern is about to take place, that J. L. Pennington be sommoned as a witness. We feel satisfied from his confessions in the *Progress*, that he can give important information in regard to this treasonable association. Let the *subpœna* issue by all means.

AN ERROR WELL INDICATED.

P. W. A, the distinguished army correspondent of several papers, in a recent letter, appropriately warns us of an error into which many fall:

But I find that I am falling into the error so common in the army, and indeed to the whole country. All of us, including the highest officers as well as the humblest privates, have come to look up to General Lee with the most implicit confidence, and to believe that the path he tread must surely lead to victory. This feeling is increased, if not justified, when we recollect how quietly and successfully he penetrated Grant's designs and anticipated him at the Wilderness, and especially when we recall the almost supernal pre-science which enabled him to foresee and provide against the advance of the Federal army upon this place. The ease with which he unravels the most intricate combinations of his antagonist, the intuitive knowledge which he seems to possess of all his plans and designs, and the certainty with which moves his own army and makes his own dispositions, is truly wonderful.

But good and great as our Chief is, there is a greater power than he—a power upon whom he leans as the army leans upon him, or a child upon a father; and one must sometimes tremble less we be guilty of the monstrous crime of diverting from that beneficial power the love and gratitude which are so justly due for the good fortune that has been literally showered upon our cause and country since the dawn of the blessed year of 1864. When we recall the disasters which attended our arms last year, the gloom which settled upon the hearts of the people during the winter, the miraculous inspiration that descended upon the army and extended through the country, as the year unfolded its monthly leaves, and the series of brilliant and substantial and unexpected victories that crowned our arms in rapid and almost bewildering succession, in every party of the country, it would seem impossible for any son or daughter of this stricken land, either Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian, to rise from the contemplation except with a heart swelling with gratitude, and eyes brimming with tears of joy. Heaven has been kind in giving us such leaders and such armies, but kinder still in leading them in the path of victory.

ESCAPED.—We are informed that on last evening, about dark, five of the Yankee prisoners, waiting over here to be carried further South, escaped, together with one of the guard at the time in charge of them. The guard had an Enfield rifle. The prisoners, of course, were unarmed. They are supposed to have taken the Beattie's ford road. Our citizens are warned to be on the lookout for them.—*Charlotte Bulletin, 6th.*

SMITHFIELD, N. C., July 6th, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I have the published proceedings in your paper of to-day, of a public meeting in Smithfield, on Saturday, the 2d instant. My name several times appears, (without any intentional injustice, I havent a doubt,) yet as I had stated emphatically before it came on that I should take no part whatever in it, I deem it but simple justice to myself to state, that I authorized no person to make any representations to the meeting as coming from me, nor to use my name in any way whatever.

Very respectfully,

W. H. AVERA.

JNO. D. HYMAN, ESQ., Editor *Conservative*.

TREASON IN ALABAMA.

The Columbus (Ga.) papers seem to doubt the existence of a treasonable association in this State, the character of which we exposed some time since, on the authority of documents in our possession, and the testimony of respectable citizens, who had been approached by its agents. We are surprised at the insinuatory and malicious language used towards us by our usually courteous cotemporaries; still we will favor them with additional evidence of the existence of the said association, or league.—The authorities have taken the matter in hand, and two of the principal leaders have already suffered the penalty of the crimes. We trust that the exposure of the leaders, and the vigilance of our military authorities, has checked the movement, and many innocent men have been saved from a terrible fate. It was from no desire to create a "sensation" that we made the paragraph so distasteful to the journals of Columbus, but from a conviction that it would prove a warning to the innocent and ignorant citizens of the upper counties and would put them on their guard against the leaders in the conspiracy. Since that time we have been pleased to learn that the exposure and fate of the leaders has had a salutary effect, and that the league has been broken up. In this issue we copy statements from Georgia and North Carolina papers showing the dangerous extent of the movements of the traitors. The duty of making the exposure is a painful one, but still a duty.—*Selma Dispatch.*

THE N. Y. HERALD ON LINCOLN'S NEW EMPIRE.

All the fuss and fury, the trouble and vexation, the noise and confusion of the coming Presidential election would be avoided by creating Lincoln an emperor. We should hear no more growls from poor Greely, if he were made the Duke de Dutyboots and Westchester. Raymond would say nothing about Fremont's being a copperhead, if he were styled the Viscount d'Amour Tummer Extraordinary. Thurlow Weed would be reconciled to the radicals if he were the Count de Contracts, and Seward the Marshal de Manuscript. Chase, of course, would be the Earl of Greenbacks; Stanton would be Lord Bombastes Furioso; Blair, the kingmaker, would be Earl of Warwick; Bryant, of the Post, should be Poet Leureate; Wells would be the Lord of Sleepy Hollow; Fernando Wood is already the Duke de Bloomingdale; Brooks, of the Express, would be Lord Booby; Wendell Philips might be the Baron Blackamoor; Tilton of the Independent, would be the Marquis de Miscegenation; Ben Wood, of the News, would be the Prince of Peace and Four, Eleven, Forty-four; Ben Wade would be Baron Bluster; Forney could be High Stewart of the Imperial Kitchen; Sumner would be Count Africanus de Gab; Wilson should be the Chevalier Fibber; Chandler would be the Baron of the Bottle; Dean Richmond must keep his present title; the Dean, with the order of the Central Rrailroad superadded; Cameron would be Rob Roy, Chief of the Contract Clan. This list could be indefinitely extended, and as the titles are pretty evenly divided, all parties would be satisfied. The Emperor might distribute the Grand Order of St. Shoddy to all the worthy members of the aristocracy, instead of the Order of the Garter, which could be reserved for the lady aristocrats. The Senate would then be called the House of Peers, and the House of Representatives would become the House of Common Folks, to whose utterance no more attention would be paid than at present.

Just these slight alterations in names, therefore, will transform the public into an empire, and save us all the bother of an election. We present the idea as a "war measure," thus preserving it from the attacks of any "loyal" man, according to the doctrine now in vogue. As a war measure it will be much more effective than the emancipation proclamation, for the rebels have a proclivity towards aristocracy, and, as Bull Run Russel says, they once wanted the prince of Wales to rule over them. Consequently they might rush back into the Union to join in the scrambles for titles, even though they did not rush back, as expected, to save their titles in slaves.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Sentinel* says:

Jeremy Taylor, perhaps the most eloquent of all the divines, at the darkest period of the civil wars of England, composed the following, which I find among his forms of prayer. I copy and submit it to you, as a precious offering of humble faith, singularly suited to our condition at this, our own day of tribulation and of prayer:

A PRAYER "AT A TIME OF INVASION BY BARBAROUS OR WICKED PEOPLE"

I. O eternal God, Thou alone rulest the Kingdoms of men; Thou art the great God of battles and recompenses, and by Thy glorious wisdom, by thy mighty power, and by Thy secret providence, doest determine the events of war, and the issues of human counsels, and the return of peace and victory; now at least be pleased to let the light of Thy countenance, and the effects of a glorious mercy and a gracious pardon return, to this land. Thou seest how great evils we suffer under the power and tyranny of war; and although we submit to and adore Thy justice in our sufferings, yet be pleased to pity our misery, and to hear our complaints, and to provide us a remedy against our present calamities; let not the defenders of a righteous cause go away ashamed, nor our counsels be forever more confounded, nor our parties defeated, nor religion suppressed, for learning discountenanced, and we be spoiled of all those advantages of pity which Thou hast been pleased to minister to our infirmities, for the interest of learning and religion.

II. We confess, O God, that we have deserved to be totally extinct and separate from the communion of saints, and the comforts of religion, and to be made servants to ignorant, unjust and inferior persons, or to suffer any other calamity which thou shall allot us as the instrument of thy anger, whom we have so often provoked to wrath and jealousy. Lord, we humbly lie down under the burden of thy rod, begging of thee to remember our sins; to support us with thy staff, to lift up with thy hand, and refresh us with thy gracious eye; and, if a cloud of temporal infelicities must still encircle us, open unto us the windows of Heaven, that, with an eye of faith and hope, we may see beyond the cloud, looking upon these mercies, which in thy secret Providence and admirable wisdom, thou designest all thy servants from such unlikely and from such sore distresses. Teach us diligently to do all our duty, and mercifully to submit to all the will, and at last be gracious to thy people that call upon thee, that put their trust in thee, that have laid up all their hopes in the bosom of God, that besides thee, have no helper. Amen.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Yankee News.

RICHMOND, July 11.

The *Herald* of the 7th, says that Hunter's forces are rapidly arriving at Harper's Ferry to support Seigle, who occupies Maryland heights

It is reported that the whole of Ewell's corps is on the upper Potomac.

Winslow reports that Semmes sent him a written challenge, begging that the Kearsay would not depart as he intended to fight her.

The Kearsage received thirty shots, which took effect in her hull. An exploded 100 pounder rifle shell remains ouried in her sternpost.

A large sum has been subscribed in Liverpool to purchase Semmes a sword.

Maximilian arrived in Mexico on the 12th, and was met by a cortege of 500 citizens on horseback, and more than 200 carriages, belonging to the aristocratic families of the city.

War News.

We are in receipt of the Richmond papers of Saturday, and give the following summary of army news.

The *Sentinel* says:

The shelling ceased yesterday about three o'clock in front of Petersburg, and had not been resumed at the time the afternoon train left for Richmond. Deserters report great dissatisfaction as existing in Grant's army, and all accounts agree that his troops are suffering very much from sickness caused by bad water and hot weather.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

It was reported yesterday, seemingly on good authority, that Grant was crossing over to Wilcox's farm, on the north side of the James. Upon inquiry, we failed to get any confirmation of the rumor in official quarters. Wilcox's farm is about ten miles below Westham, and about thirty-five miles from Richmond.

RUMORS.

There were many rumors on the streets yesterday, some of them so absurd to deceive no one.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

CHARLESTON, July 4th, 1864.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.

On the morning of the 3d inst., the enemy landed several regiments on the south side of James Island, supported by two monitors and several gunboats in the Stono, and, after a sharp skirmish, captured two pieces of artillery, and commenced entrenching.

At the same time, several gunboats and transports, with troops, came up the North Edisto. At early dawn, yesterday, from 700 to 1,000 men, on barges, attacked Fort Johnston, and were handsomely and thoroughly repulsed, with a loss to the enemy of 140 prisoners, with their arms and accoutrements, and five barges. Many were killed and wounded. Our loss very slight.

The enemy on the South end of James Island fell back hastily yesterday, before our men, leaving their dead unburied.

Our picket line is re-established, but the monitors and gunboats are still in the Stono, firing heavily on our lines, and another transport has just come in with troops.

The party from North Edisto landed at White Point, and advanced, but were soon met and driven back.

So far, the enemy has been repulsed with the loss of about six hundred men.

SAM'L JONES, Maj. Gen.

MISSISSIPPI.

The following dispatch was received yesterday:

MERIDIAN, July 7.

Gen. Braxton Bragg:

The enemy evacuated Jackson yesterday evening. Brig. Gen. Adams fought them yesterday evening and this morning, punishing them severely. They are now on retreat to Vicksburg. Brig. Gen. Gholson severely, though not dangerously, wounded. Enemy did no damage to Jackson, to railroad or telegraph.

Enemy advancing in force from Lagrange, and towards Ripley. I am prepared to meet him.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant General.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

It was reported in Washington, on Wednesday morning, that a large force of Confederates were at different points on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and great consternation prevailed. The militia of the neighboring States had been called out, as it was apprehended an attempt would be made to capture Washington!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me 57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

Conscript Office.
RALEIGH, July 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 22.

1. THE SUPREME COURT HAVING DECIDED IN THE case of Walton, that the principals of substitutes are liable, by law, to military duty, all such persons as were bound by any Judge to abide the decision in Walton's case, are required to report immediately to the Enrolling Officer of their respective counties, or they will forfeit their bonds and be arrested and sent to camp.

District Enrolling Officers will hold their Local Officers responsible for a strict execution of this order.

* * * * *

By order of the Commandant,

E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

July 6th, 1864. 61—6t.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist., N. C.,
MURFREESBORO', June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 2.

1. ALL WHITE MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 and 50, (whether heretofore exempt from conscription or not,) and all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, will assemble at the following times and places, viz:

Those in Washington county, at Plymouth, on 15th of July.
Those in Martin county, at Williamston, on 20th of July.
Those in Bertie county, at Windsor, on 23rd of July.
Those in Northampton county, at Jackson, on 28th of July.
Those in Hertford county, at Murfreesboro', on 1st of August.

II. County Enrolling Officers and (in their absence) the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Militia, are charged with the duty of disseminating this order throughout their respective counties, and they will be held to the strictest accountability for the manner in which their duty is executed.

(Signed,) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

HEADQUARTERS MED. EX. BOARD,
1ST CONG. DIST., N. C., June 30, 1864.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Medical Examining Board for the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina, gives notice that he will be present at the times and places specified in the above order, for the purpose of examining such persons liable to conscription as may present themselves before his Board.

(Signed,) HENRY K. COCHRAN,
Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S. & Ch'm Board.

July 6th, 1864. 64—td.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

69—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.